1: Lowie E-5 (1926) 1939 NT20 Washo NT20

IV. MATERIAL CULTURE

Economic Life

433 184 114 Barrett has properly stressed the economic differences due to the contrast between a Sierra and a Basin habitat. The following fragmentary notes are corroboratory and supplementary.

262 [171] Acorns (ma'ləɣ) were associated with California, and even the Antelope Valley people did not live on them to any great degree. However, the Washo prepared a dish called mɛgi"gda by mixing acorns and venison.

222 [462] [413] [251] [252] [415] Pine nuts (t'a"gam) were gathered by men and women coöperatively, the husband knocking ripe ones off the trees with a big hooked pole and the wife gathering them. The women would pick them out, put them in a basket, and let them dry. When dried, the nuts could be kept for about a year; in the spring a pit was made for storage, in the winter they were taken out for consumption. The Washo made a pine-nut "soup," which was eaten with spoons. According to Bill, people went for pine nuts in September.

226 [343] [131] [501] Along the Walker River the Washo constructed many "fish houses,"—a statement that extends their boundaries appreciably toward the east. Trout (a"t'abi) were speared with shafts about seven feet long. Fish were also taken by nets and clubbed to death. Sometimes fifteen were caught in a day. On Lake Tahoe, a group of Washo would go after fish in rafts (see below).

224 [624] [756] Antelope, deer (mendɛ"wi), and jack rabbits were hunted communally, the first-mentioned under the guidance of a dreamer (p. 324). Jack, possibly expressing a local difference, said that deer were hunted by only one or two men and only in the mountains. According to another statement, four or five hunters would mask themselves with deer heads in stalking the game. They would shake up dirt to determine the direction of the wind so as to forestall being scented, thus sneaking up to shooting range. A communal deer hunt was organized in September, when the deer were fat, but not every year. The leader, who did not derive his office from dreams, would say, "Get together, we'll try to kill a few deer." Then the men assembled on the day fixed, bringing their blankets since they were to camp out for about a week. Possibly as many as fifty Washo from Douglas County would travel afoot about thirty miles [484] toward, say, twenty miles from McKinney, California. It took them two days, camping according to their leader's instructions. The next morning, he spoke to them. He remained in the middle, his followers dividing so as to form two arcs of a circle flanking him and finally connecting again. When they sighted deer, they killed up to ten or fifteen a day. The next day, they moved to another spot; and so on, for about a week, thus covering altogether many thousands [482] of acres. At last they stopped and returned, carrying by means of tumplines loads almost too big for them. For deer no corrals were built.

624 224 The communal rabbit hunt was also purely secular. Barrett mentions a hereditary chief for rabbit hunting" and all other coöperative hunting and fishing operations. "He it was who notified the people of the arrival of the

" *Op. cit.*, 12.

2: Barrett E-5 (no date) 1917 NT20 Washo NT20

No opportunity presented itself to go into the details of hunting and fishing. There are, however, without doubt certain traps and other implements used for these purposes, which a more detailed study of the Washo culture would bring out.

Both game and fish were formerly cooked by broiling on the coals of the open fire.

THE PIÑON NUT.

Chief among the aboriginal vegetal foods is the nut of the piñon, *Pinus monophylla*, called ta'gūm, the small species of pine above mentioned. This is an exceptionally large nut and is so rich and palatable that many tons are now gathered for the market yearly by the Indians of this region. The location of the piñon forests, well up on the higher arid foothills and at considerable distances from the Washo villages, makes it necessary for the Indians to move thither during the piñon season, a period of a month or six weeks in the early autumn. Thus there are established each year at certain points in the mountains regular camps which take on a character of permanency. Here are built regular summer houses, which are repaired and used year after year, and here are stored from season to season implements, such as special baskets, wooden hooks, and other objects used in gathering the pine nuts. The ripe cones are pulled from the rather low trees by means of a hook, made by tying securely to a long pole a short stick forming an angle of about thirty degrees with the pole. These cones are gathered in a very rough, plain-twined, burden basket, darū tso'hoi, such as that shown in plate XIII, fig. 1, and brought to the camp where they are roasted until they open sufficiently to allow the nuts to be picked or shaken out. The nuts are then ready to be eaten or placed in storage. When fresh they are very oily and have a rather strong turpentine flavor. After some months they lose these qualities, and become quite sweet and mealy. This change is somewhat hastened by re-roasting the nuts after they have been extracted from the cones. They then have a flavor resembling that of roasted almonds.

[See cat. 116, P. 53 -- An.]

9. Fish hook of bone with fiber cord. 227
10. Tule boat and long wood pole. 501
11. Snares. 224
12. Traps (itpakmal¢t), especially the rockfall type for small rodents. [411]
13. Wooden club, for rabbits primarily.
14. Rabbit and fish net (digush) of fiber cordage. [283]
15. Antelope drive fences (mugigush) and corral. [229]
16. Obsidian or cane blade knife (tagil).
17. Broken cobble chopper. 412

E. Food processing implements.
1. Bedrock mortar (lam) and stone pestle (bits¢k), see Plate III.
2. Metate (d¢mg¢) and mano (gamum).
3. Seed storage pits (damyeo) and mounds, particularly for pinenuts, Plate II, B illustrates a pinenut cache. 251 252
4. Roasting pit, Plate II, A shows pinenuts roasting.
5. Digging stick (dishu). 412
6. Hooked (beyugum) pinenut gathering pole (bih¢?). [413]
7. Sticks to lift hot cooking stones (golang) into the cooking basket.
8. Looped (baleo) or paddle (kaas) stirring stick used to remove stones from the cooking basket. 415
9. Skin and animal stomach bags (tash¢p). 412
10. Soaproot brush (itgumbeyut) or comb (itwega). 482
11. Carrying net.

F. Other manufactures.
1. Stone pipe (de¢k) used with a skin tobacco bag (bankush tash¢p). 276
2. Bone and willow whistles. 534
3. Coccoon rattle (diyu angal).
4. Shaman's kit.
5. Puberty ceremony staff of elderberry wood (ba du? cuhu?). 756
6. Ball of skin (mugishua) filled with sagebrush bark used in a football game.
7. Bat and rope used in a game. 481
8. Dice (boko?), counters, and small sticks used in hand games. See Plate V, C. 526 524
9. Top made of a stick and pine pitch.
10. Toy sling.
11. Buckskin calendar string with a knot to be untied each day until specific event begins (balogo). 241

For information on food, water, and medicines see pp. 20-21. 280

Clothing and Ornamentation

Most of the year the Washo went barefoot and practically nude. A breechclout for the men and a front apron for the women was universal. Beyond that 291

Washo NT20
Achomawi NS5

CULTURE ELEM. DISTRIB.: XIV—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

	To	K1	K2	Kn	To	To	Pa	Ch	At	Sa	Tg	Wd	K1	At
979. Ornamentation: 3 spiral grooves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
980. Paint	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
981. Blood	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
982. Feathering: 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
983. Or 2	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
984. Or 4	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
985. Spiral	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
986. Gum or pitch adhesive	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
987. Sinew tied	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
*988. Arrow poison	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
988a. Meat, decayed	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
989. Liver	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
*990. Gall	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
991. Decayed blood from heart	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
992. Rattlesnake poison	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
993. Red ants	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
994. Special plant: tavisigup	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
*995. Arrow release, primary	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
996. Arrow release, special	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrow Straightener														
997. Flat 1-piece stone slab, unshaped	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
*997a. Teeth used	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
*998. Oval stone slab, grooved	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
998a. 1 transverse groove	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
999. 2 or more transverse grooves	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
999a. 1 lengthwise groove	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000. For cane shafts only	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1001. 2-piece stone (pa'avi)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1002. 1 groove in each	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
1003. For hardwood only	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1004. Perforated horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
*1005. Mt.-sheep horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
1006. Antelope horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
*1006a. Several holes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
1008. 2 graduated holes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
1009. 3 graduated holes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
*1009a. Perforated stone, oblong, 1 hole	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
1009b. 2 holes	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Quiver (hugutsa)														
1010. Whole skin, head down	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1011. Skin obtained whole by "peeling" off	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1012. Skin cut down stomach, resewed	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1013. Foxskin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1014. Wildcatskin	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1015. Coyote, badger, etc., skin	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1016. Raccoonskin	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
1017. Young antelopeskin	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
*1017a. Piece of buckskin	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
1018. Quiver holds also: bow	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1019. Fire outfit	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1020. Arrow pulled over shoulder	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1021. Arrow pulled under arm	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Miscellaneous Weapons														
*1021a. Atlatl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1022. Thrusting spear	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
*1023. Shield (tepá)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+

[p. 385]

NR13 Northern Paiute NR13
Washo NT20
Achomawi NS5

A 411 bow obtained by trade from "down below" in California. The Achomawi traded sinew for the finished bows, which informant called "hickory." Sinew glued on with fish glue.

N 411 940. Owens Valley: Steward, 259, cites Chalfant's account of (mountain) "mahogany bows with reverse curves at ends."

942, 945. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 259).

946. Ki: Sinew was wrapped not glued (AL).

948. Paviotso: "....the powerful recurved bow of mountain-sheep horn was not uncommon" (Curtis, 15:71).

953. To: - (LP).

954. To: - (BS).

960. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 259). Ki: Undecorated (Kelly, 142).

960a. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 259).

Arrows

961, 966. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 262).

967. Paviotso: Arrows without foreshafts (Curtis, 15:71). Ts: Shaft usually made of chokecherry; some cane.

968. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 259). Lovelock Cave: + (Loud, 97, pl. 47, k,l).

969. Lovelock Cave: + (Loud, 97, pl. 47, b,c).

970, 970a. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 260). Lovelock Cave: + (Loud, 97, pl. 47,a).

971. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 260, fig. 3,a).

972. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 260, fig. 3,d). Sa: Arrows for ducks not wrapped, as in Owens Valley, but a feather was tied near point to keep arrow from sinking.

973. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 260, fig. 3,c).

975. None of my informants made arrow points. For the most part their knowledge of types was gained from arrow points they picked up. In private and public collections in the area several types occur. The 2-notch type seems to have been the most usual.

976. Owens Valley: - (Steward, 262).

W [411] 985. Wa: + (Smith, notes).

988. Owens Valley: Used a yellow mineral (Steward, 263). Ki: + (Kelly, 145): spleen, wild parsnip, and rattlesnake poison.

990. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 263).

991. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 263). K2: Decayed blood was mixed with a yellow berry which gets ripe in September.

W [278]

992. Wa: + (Curtis, 92; Smith, notes).

995. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 263).

996. Ts, Pa: Have secondary release, arrow held to string with thumb and index finger but middle and fourth fingers are used to help pull on the bowstring. Wa: Informant recognized that the Washo have same arrow release as Ishi had (University negative 15-5957).

Arrow Straightener

N 413 W [479] 998. Owens Valley: + (Steward, 260, pl. 4, fig. 1, shows oval straighteners as described by other Paiute). Wa: + (Smith, notes).

[p. 432 (b)]